

# The Coconino Sun

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## STATEHOOD CONVENTION.

**A Notable Gathering of Representative Men From All Parts of the Territory—The Committees.**

Arizona's statehood boom was launched last Saturday at Phoenix as a general territorial movement. About 150 representative citizens of all shades of political belief and from every part of the territory gathered at the Dorris theater, and enthusiastically declared for statehood and discussed measures for bringing about the desired result.

The morning session of the conference was short and businesslike. Gov. Murphy called the meeting to order and made a brief talk. The governor then introduced Mayor Talbot, who welcomed the delegates to Phoenix.

Hon. A. J. Doran of Yavapai county was nominated for temporary chairman by Hon. J. C. Herndon and the nomination was seconded by Hon. A. C. Baker. Mr. Doran was elected by acclamation and escorted to the chair by a committee appointed by Governor Murphy.

Eugene Tripell of Tucson and R. L. Patterson were elected temporary secretaries.

A committee on credentials consisting of a member from each county, was appointed, as follows: H. L. Chandler, Maricopa; William Shilliam, Cochise; J. M. W. Moore, Yavapai; Allen T. Bird, Santa Cruz; S. Y. Barkley, Pima; Frank Dysart, Graham; T. D. Malloy, Yuma; Thomas Weeden, Pinal; G. U. Young, Coconino; E. S. Perkins, Apache; J. G. Mahoney, Navajo; J. L. Whitesides, Mohave.

Jerry Millay, J. A. Zabriskie, Wm. Shilliam, C. M. Funston and Frank Wright were appointed a committee on permanent organization.

The chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: Mohave, Charles Connolly; Maricopa, A. C. Baker; Cochise, W. C. Reed; Santa Cruz, Robert Williams; Yavapai, T. C. Jones; Pima, Roscoe Dale; Graham, Wiley E. Jones; Pinal, Perry J. Williams; Coconino, M. J. Riordan; Apache, E. S. Perkins; Navajo, William Morgan; Yuma, H. L. Loftin. On motion of Judge Barnes Dr. J. M. Ford was added to the committee as a member from at large.

A committee was then appointed to escort Governor Otero of New Mexico to the convention. The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon reassembling the committee on credentials made their report, and were followed by the committee on permanent organization, which recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Six delegates were selected to go to Washington as a lobbying committee. They were William C. Greene, the Cananea millionaire; E. B. Gage, president of the Congress Gold Company; John Lawler, a Prescott mining man; John Brockman, manager of the Commonwealth mine at Pearce; Dr. A. W. Mix of Nogales, a capitalist of large Arizona and Sonora interests; W. J. Murphy of Phoenix.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions was Dr. J. M. Ford, president of the Phoenix board of trade. The committee reported as follows:

That we, the people of Arizona, in

convention assembled, hereby declare that we are justly entitled to be freed from a territorial form of government; that such a government is fitted only for a sparsely settled and turbulent frontier, and that whenever any section of country becomes reasonably developed by a sufficient number of people, wealth, and intelligence, such country should then be erected into a sovereign state and the people thereof be clothed with full powers of self-government. It has been the unvarying custom of the people of the United States, through congress and the executive departments, to admit to the union of states every territory which possessed sufficient population, wealth and the ability to govern itself.

We also declare that the territory of Arizona has been under a territorial form of government for a period of thirty-eight years; that for the past ten years she has had a larger population and greater wealth than the average of all the states of the union at the time of their admission since the original thirteen states established the government.

The territory of Arizona, in point of climate, soil and mineral resources, is without a peer. No other equal area, west of the Mississippi river has more natural resources; her soil produces the oranges and limes of Italy, the dates of Egypt, the grapes of France, the cereals of the north and the cattle and sheep of the central states; her mineral wealth is unmeasured, her mines of copper alone are producing bullion of the value of \$35,000,000 annually.

We declare that Arizona is justly entitled to admission as a state. First, because she has the requisite number of people; second, because she has more than the requisite amount of wealth; third, because she has the ability and desire for self-government; fourth, because her people have shown themselves to be first in patriotism and loyalty to the union in time of peril, and, finally, the admission of Arizona to statehood will, in addition to our already acquired population and wealth, cause a rapid increase in development through the confidence inspired by the knowledge of stability under state law.

Be it further resolved, that confidently relying upon the sense of justice and liberality existing in both branches of congress we do most earnestly and respectfully entreat and petition the United States congress to pass an act enabling Arizona to take her proper place in the sisterhood of states.

The speeches were all made in the afternoon. They were few and good. Governor Otero of New Mexico strongly urged co-operation between Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona in the presentation of statehood claims before congress. He said it must be a campaign of education, for the average impression of the two southwestern territories abroad is only intensified by the tourist, who prefers to kodak burros and ruins rather than evidences of modern progress. He warmly complimented Governor Murphy for his work toward the desired end.

Col. Francisco Chavez of New Mexico made a notable address. Colonel Chavez was lieutenant-colonel in 1863 of the New Mexican regiment, commanded by Kit Carson. Chavez had

been in Arizona in 1855, and had participated in 1863 in the inauguration of the first territorial government.

Hon. M. A. Smith in his speech warned against overconfidence. Even the president, he said, could not counterbalance that of the speaker of the house and a few of the more influential members of congress.

The motto of the convention appeared to be, "No politics." Indeed this was shouted from the floor when Chairman Doran mildly suggested that it might be well to add to the Washington committee the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic campaign committees.

In the evening a reception was tendered by Governor and Mrs. Murphy to the noted visitors from New Mexico.

## FORESTRY A PROFESSION.

**Devotees Needed in America—Some of the Leading Schools—Our Greatest Source of Wealth.**

The new opening, says the Boston Transcript, is in forestry, or forest engineering, as it is coming to be called, and in a country with such vast forest tracts as ours, tracts fitted for nothing but forest growth and admirably adapted to that, with vast capital and labor depending on the timber supply for employment, it is evident that there is a field for the forest engineer, the man who knows how to keep up the annual supply forever. Forestry as a profession is not new to the world, for it has been practiced with profit by generations of the more thrifty European nations. It is new to this country because the time is only just ripe for its employment.

It has become essential to the continued prosperity of our lumber industry in its producing and manufacturing branches. With an increasing population and general prosperity local consumption of timber has multiplied rapidly. The demand from abroad is also continuous and growing. To meet it we have a very certain and fixed stock of growing timber, and much of the best timber land is abandoned to absolute desert waste, after being clean cut, as the phrase is. Forestry, the applied science of growing trees for profit, would never sanction such shiftless, short-sighted, yea, suicidal methods. It would keep in growing timber, and that of the kinds best suited to the particular soil and market, every acre of land, which was not more valuable for agriculture, building or some other form of business enterprise.

In brief, it may be said that the wealth produced from our American forests each year exceeds in value the total product of all the gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and coal mines, and the value of this crop surpasses that of the wheat and cotton fields combined. The statistics of our national trade bear out these statements.

In similarly abbreviated form it can be said that this country is now and has been for several years past using fully 50 per cent more wood per annum for all purposes than the forests can produce under natural conditions.

What those forests can do when skillfully assisted by future generations of forest engineers is for those men to prove. Surely there will not be the wanton waste which goes on to-day (and that leakage stopped can prop-

erly be charged up to the credit of increased production) and the trees will grow faster for being given the proper conditions without the necessity of their fighting for them single-handed.

Forestry cannot be studied to-day in any and every college in the land. There are at present three prominent schools devoted exclusively to the subject, and special courses in certain phases of the science have lately been opened by a few other institutions. The three leading schools are here mentioned in the order of their foundation, as follows: The school at George Vanderbilt's forests at Biltmore, N. C.; New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Yale Forest School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Berea College, Berea, Ky., has started a course adapted to the needs of the mountain farmers, for whom that college chiefly exists. The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H. has within the year opened a course on the subject, which should be of great help to farmers in Northern New England. These are the three chief schools and two of the minor ones.

That courses are not opened by more colleges is largely due, no doubt, to the difficulty, even the impossibility, of securing competent instructors, and to their lack of suitable demonstration forests where the men can be put to work. This suggests still another field for the young American student who has not yet hit upon his life work, especially if he has an inclination to teach for a living. These schools, and others yet to be, must have professors and instructors in the various branches. Why not study forestry with a view to teaching the science?

## Williams Shook Up.

The powder magazine of the Santa Fe Pacific at Williams exploded Monday morning about 9 o'clock, and the shock was terrific, breaking windows and glassware and tearing off doors of houses. The magazine is supposed to have caught fire from a spark from an engine which was switching close by.

The escape of the engineer and switching crew was miraculous, as the cars which they were switching were torn into kindling wood and the engine had the appearance of having undergone a severe bombardment, yet not one of the men was injured in the least.

The magazine was entirely too close to town. The fortunate part of the occurrence was that though usually several tons of powder were stored in the magazine, yet in this instance the supply had been reduced to a two thousand pounds.

## Instantly Killed.

Julius Cadenas, a well-known business man, shot and killed Jose Gonzales at Bisbee Wednesday, because of attentions that the victim persisted in bestowing upon Mrs. Cardenas, despite the repeated protests of her husband. The shooting happened at night in a crowded gambling saloon, and any altercation that may have preceded it was unnoted by any of the hundred or more bystanders. Only one shot was fired. It penetrated Gonzales' brain. There appears no intention of alleging self-defense, and Cardenas has nothing but good to say of his wife.